

MATRICARIA INODORA, VAR. SALINA IN MASSACHUSETTS.

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ON October 4, 1909, in company with Mr. C. F. Batchelder, I made a botanical trip to the extensive stretch of made land in South Boston, familiarly known as the "South Boston Flats." This large area is bordered by railroad tracks and grain elevators and is bounded on one side by the harbor. It is therefore a famous spot for introduced plants and has been a favorite mecca for botanists. Among other interesting plants which we found was a *Matricaria* which has been growing there for a number of years and is extremely abundant. Mr. C. E. Perkins collected it as early as 1882. It has been known as *Matricaria inodora* L. by the various collectors.

I later submitted specimens of this plant to Prof. M. L. Fernald who noticed that it differed from typical *Matricaria inodora* and, on comparison, found it to be *M. inodora* L., var. *salina* (Wallr.) DC. This variety was first described by Wallroth in *Schedulae Criticae de Plantis Florae Halensis selectis*, in 1822, page 485, as "*Pyrethrum inodorum* β . *salinum* W. pinnis foliolorum linearibus confertissimis brevibus mucronatis subtus parce pilosis," etc. De Candolle in the *Prodromus*, VI, 1837, page 52, refers to the plant as a variety of *Matricaria inodora* L. with the following description, "caule rubente, foliorum lobis brevioribus crassiusculis confertis." The short, crowded, thick lobes of the leaves readily distinguish it from the typical *M. inodora* which has much longer, less crowded, and thinner lobes of the leaves. Measurements of the ultimate lobes of typical leaves of European specimens show the average length to be 9.4 mm. for *M. inodora* and 3.3 mm. for *M. inodora*, var. *salina*. The variety, like true *M. inodora*, is an annual and is now generally distinguished by European authors from *M. maritima* L., a perennial species with which *M. inodora*, var. *salina* was formerly confused.

Matricaria inodora L., var. *salina* (Wallr.) DC. inhabits the saline regions of Europe and is now reported apparently for the first time from America. It is interesting to note that plants occurring in the halophytic regions of Europe are adapting themselves to similar conditions in this country, as is illustrated by the plant under consideration and

also by *Bassia hirsuta* (L.) Aschers, growing abundantly on the South Boston Flats and recorded in RHODORA, xi. 120. 1909, by Mr. C. H. Knowlton.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

ERRATA.

- Page 11, line 26; before *sericea* insert S.
 “ 37, “ 15; *for* 45 *read* 46.
 “ 41, “ 9; “ *E. articulata* *read* *E. articulatum*.
 “ 45, “ 19; “ **E. SATIVUM** *read* **E. SATIVA**.
 “ 46, “ 30; “ *Parnassia grandiflora* *read* *Parnassia grandifolia*.
 “ 50, “ 13; “ LINOIDES R. *read* LINOIDES Roth.
 “ 52, “ 6; “ GRACILIOR *read* GRACILIUS.
 “ 56, “ 21; “ 49 *read* 48.
 “ “ 22; “ 51 *read* 50.
 “ 57, “ 22; “ Benth *read* Bieb.
 “ 59, “ 26; “ A. depaup. *read* A. parviceps.
 “ 61, “ 14; “ tennesseensis *READ* *vimineus*.
 “ 64, “ 35; “ Vol. 12 *read* Vol. 11.
 “ 97, “ 25; “ V. OXYCOCCUS *read* V. OXYCOCCOS.
 “ 101, “ 5; “ FRAGILE *read* FRAGILIS.
 “ 131, “ 7; “ *Sisyrinchium* *read* *Sisyrinchium*.
 “ 136, “ 8; “ *vulgaris* *read* *rivularis*.
 “ 137, “ 35; “ B *read* B.
 “ 162, “ 38; “ G. E. Dinsmore *read* J. E. Dinsmore.
 “ 163, “ 13; “ G. E. Dinsmore *read* J. E. Dinsmore.
 “ 176, “ 39; “ *cinnamonea* *read* *cinnamomea*.
 “ 197, “ 10; “ *Ravenellii* *read* *Ravenelii*.

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